



# FACTSheet

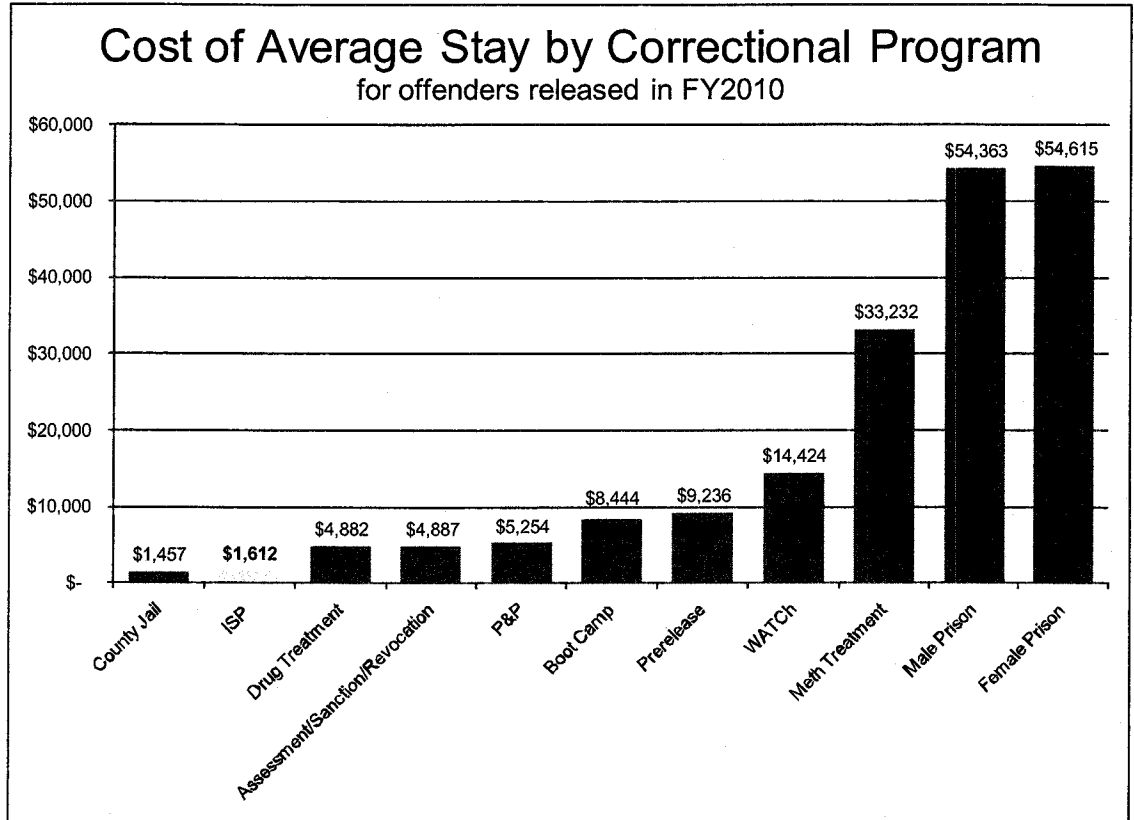
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## Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) Fact Sheet Senate Judiciary Committee Jan. 14, 2011

- When did ISP begin?
  - In 1987, as a pilot project in Billings financed by a grant from the state Board of Crime Control.
- Why was it created?
  - as a means of diverting offenders from prison while allowing them to work and support themselves and their families in the community
  - as a mechanism for the Board of Pardons and Parole to release from prison those offenders it otherwise would not release
- Where is ISP offered today and how are the 18 ISP officers distributed?
  - Billings (4)
  - Bozeman (2)
  - Butte (2)
  - Great Falls (3)
  - Kalispell (3) - starting March 1
  - Missoula (3)
- What is the ISP caseload?
  - Each ISP officer supervises up to 22 offenders, compared with more than 80 for a traditional probation and parole officer
- Who is it for?
  - adult felony offenders requiring more than traditional community supervision
  - parolees
  - conditional release offenders
  - probationers
- How do they come to ISP?
  - BOPP – parolees
  - DOC – conditional releases and those sanctioned for probation violations

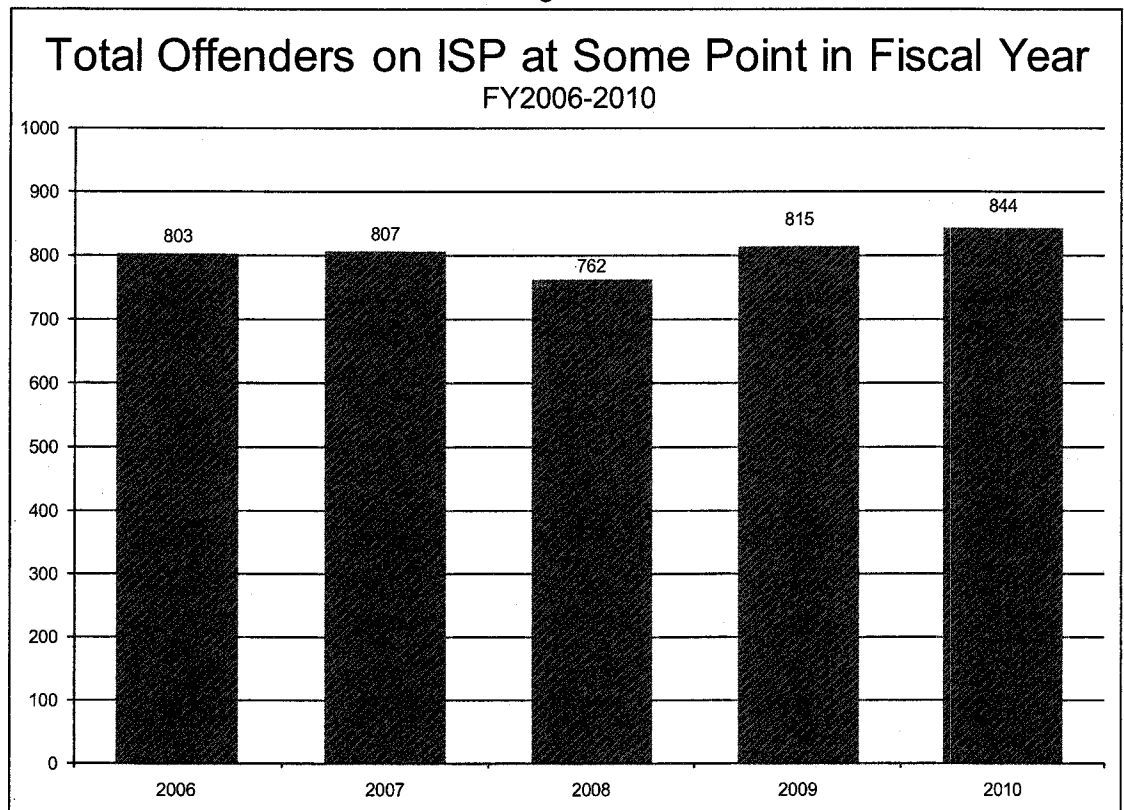
- District Court – usually go through screening committee
- Why is ISP used?
  - aids offenders in adjusting to community
  - ensures that conditions of release are honored
  - provides additional support for offenders
  - at \$8.85 a day, provides alternative to costly incarceration
- What is expected of offenders while on ISP?
  - seek and maintain employment
  - pay restitution to victims
  - volunteer for community service
  - attend required programming and treatment
  - accept more responsibility as they move through phases of the program
- Program overview (180-day, three-phase program)
  - Phase I
    - 60 days
    - electronic monitoring (may be waived)
    - weekly 24-hour offender schedule
    - four “face-to-face” meetings per month
    - one home visit per month
    - one employment/education check per month
  - two collateral contacts per month (family, neighbors, treatment providers, etc.)
  - random drug and alcohol testing
- Phase II
  - 60 days
  - electronic monitoring (optional at officer’s discretion)
  - weekly 24-hour offender schedule
  - four “face-to-face” meetings per month
  - one home visit per month
  - one employment/education check per month
  - two collateral contacts per month
  - random drug and alcohol testing
- Phase III
  - 60 days
  - electronic monitoring (optional at officer’s discretion)
  - weekly 24-hour offender schedule
  - two “face-to-face” meetings per month
  - one collateral contact per month
  - random drug and alcohol testing

Figure 1



The average stay in the ISP program in FY2010 was 182.2 days. At \$8.85 a day, the cost of an average stay was \$1,612, or almost 34 times less expensive than the cost of an average stay in prison. (Figure 1)

Figure 2

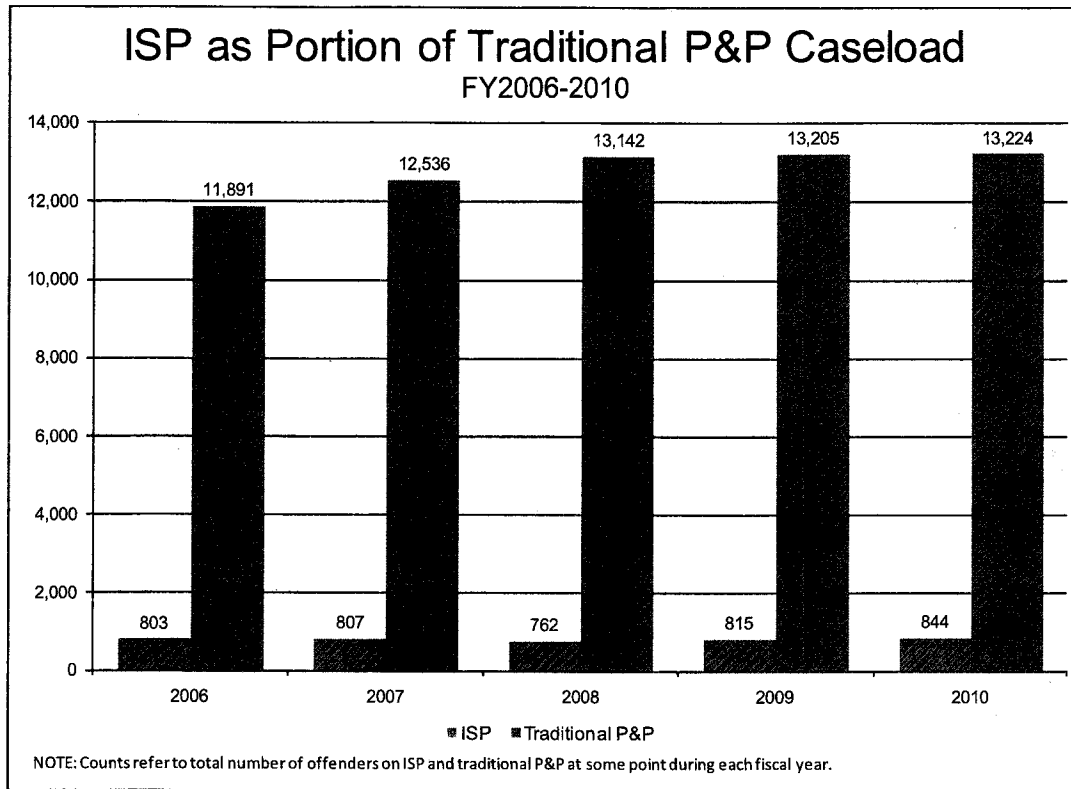


A total of 2,603 offenders spent time on ISP during the past five fiscal years.

An average of 806 offenders spent time on ISP in each of the past five fiscal years. (Figure 2)

The number of offenders on ISP each year has increased 5.1 percent since 2006.

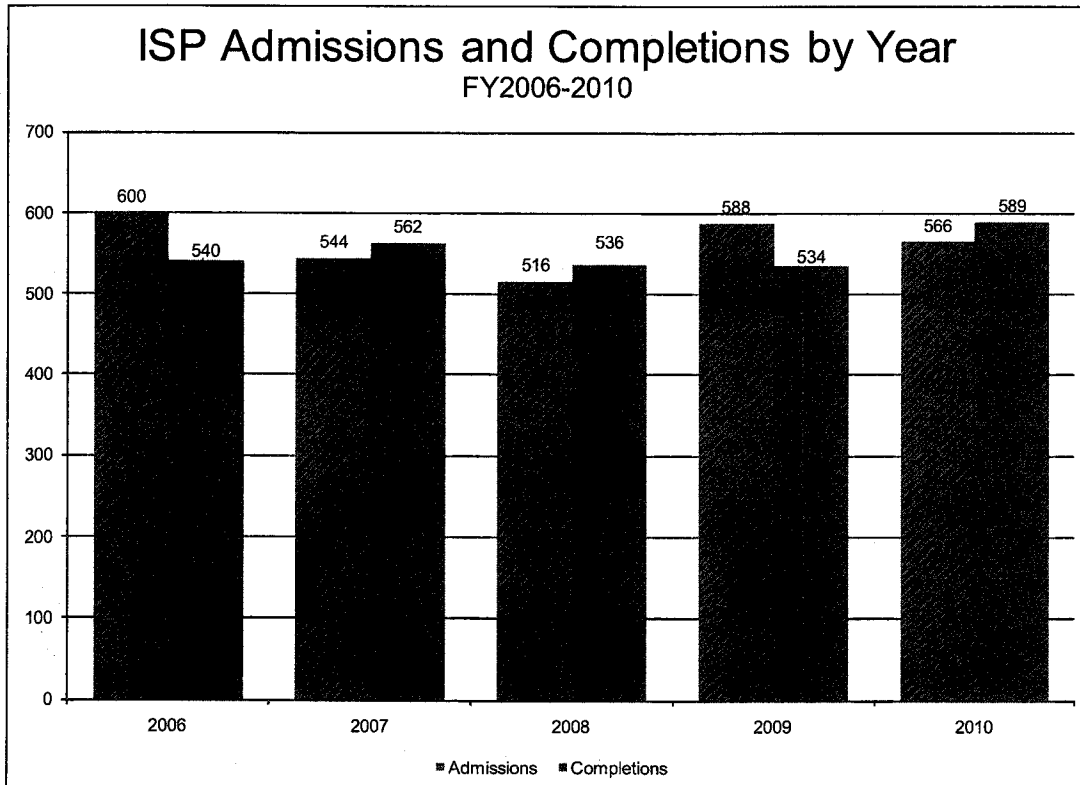
Figure 3



The number of offenders on traditional probation or parole each year increased 11.2 percent in the past five years. (Figure 3)

The ISP population represents an average of 6.3 percent of the total probation and parole population during the five-year period.

Figure 4



On average, 563 offenders were admitted to ISP in each of the past five years and 552 offenders completed ISP each year. The number of completions exceeded admissions in three of the five years. (Figure 4)